Democrats to the House, and the Legislature on joint ballot would be Democratic; but if it was not admitted or counted Silver Bow would send live Democrats and live Republicans to the House and the Legislature would be Republican on joint ballot. The situation was, therefore, highly vitical, and the party managers on both sides nurried into Entite City to defend their conflicting interests.

The County Board of Canvassers in Silver Bow contained a Republican majority. It was urged upon them by the Republicans that they should not count the return from Precinct No. 34, because it was in no sense a legal return. The Democrats replied that they also only a ministerial duty to perform and were without discretion. The Board admitted that their function was purely ministerial, but asserted that they were not required to count anything that might be handed in to them merely because it was labelled a return. The law, they said, defined a return, stating explicitly how it was to be prepared and made out. These conditions were almost entirely ignored in the paper presented by the inspectors of Preclate No. 34. The paper was not signed by the five inspectors, but by only two; it was not written by the clerk, but hy an inspector: at had not been made up from votes counted in the presence of the public, but had been prepared in secret. The most that could be said for it was that it lecked more or less like a return, but undeniably it lacked all the essentials of a valid and legal document. Upon the whole, therefore, they declined to count it, and they forwarded their report to the State Board of Canvassers at Belena, omitting it, and showing the election to the House from Silver Bow of five Democratic managers immediately went before a Democratic Territorial judge and soft on a write of mandamus, requiring the County Board to show cause why they should not be compelled to send in an amended report, including the rejected returns. This move caused the Republicann to make all possible haste to secure the Territorial Governor, ried it as quickly as he could and delivered his decision granting the order. Before it could be excented however, the proclamation of admission
was issued and Judge DeWolfe ceased to possess
the powers of a court. The Republicans had won!
Their opponents, however, did not yet abandon
the battle. The County Clerk of Silver Bow was

a Democrat, and acting under an old Territorial statute, he issued certificates of election to the five excluded Democrats. This utterly lawless statute, he issued certificates of deepon to the five excluded Democrats. This utterly lawless proceeding, for the statute in question had been distinctly abrogated by the Constitutional Convention's ordinance, resulted in the assembling in Helena of two houses, one composed of all the Republicans and the other of all the Democrats. Both passed laws and both, joined by their party Senators, elected persons to the United States Senate. But only the laws passed by the Republican House were acted upon by the State Senate. The Democratic House was denounced by the State Supreme Court as a lawless body. The Republican Legislature thus became in the State the legal Legislature and its acts are to-day valid and recognized as such by the people and the courts. It is upon these facts that the Senate Committee on Elections has decided to give the Republican claimants their seats in the National Senate. It is this array of facts that Democratic Senators are distorting in their frantic endeavor to make political capital. endeavor to make political capital.

THE HOUSE AND THE NAVY.

HOW THE REJECTION OF THE PROVISION FOR BATTLE-SHIPS WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

Washington, April 13 (Special).-Every friend of the American Navy who may read the debate in the House Committee of the Whole on the Navy bill will be surprised, not only because it ended in the adop-tion of the Holman amendment to strike out the proon for three battle-ships, but also to find so strong a feeling in that body in favor of reversing or trying to reverse a policy to regard to the Navy in favor of which the Republican party has been committed for thirty years; to which the Democratic party gave its support as soon as it came into power, and whi country has repeatedly approved. To friends of the Navy and to other persons in Washington, who have been careful and watchful during the past four months, however, the result does

The seed of opposition to battle-ships, and to any further increase of the Navy as well, was sown by the premature, if not unauthorized, publication of the report of the Naval Policy Board, whose recom-mendations were on so expensive, not to say magnificent, a scale as to create actual alarm in many parts of the country which are strongly represented in the House by men who are naturally sub-live to the popular opinion of the hour in their re-petive districts. They were striggered by visions of hundreds of warships, to cost untold hundreds of millions of dollars. Perhaps they did not stop to reflect that the Navy proposed by the Policy Board was what the late William Allem of Ohio, would have called a blank "barren ideality," that the plar or scheme suggested was wholly impracticable, mainly because it was the offspring of men who, however eminent and distinguished they may be in their end of this Government and its revenues is not to end of the depute, arm and maintain a bigger and more powerful navy than any other Government. An Army Policy Board doubtless would have recom-

powerful navy than any other Government. An Army Policy Beard doubtless would have recommended that the revenues should be used to line the scaboard and lake coasts with strong forts, defended by thousends of the heaviest of modern gains—so that even the peaceful immigrant would be compelled to climb a military rampari in order to enter the United States," as a Republican statesman remarked a day or two ago in discussing the subject. Such a Board doubtless would have floated and langhed to scorn the scheme of the Metiann Board, which, by the way, is regarded on all hands as visionary and theroughly impracticable.

In the opinion of some of the most influential members of the House, the adverse vote of the Committee of the Whole was due in a considerable degree to the attitude of some schalors who have publicly proclaimed and advocated views respecting the increase of the Navy, and the scale of expenditures therefor during the coming year, which are regarded by many Representatives as altogether too liberal. But that opinion does not by any necess absolve the House from responsibility or justify its refusal to adopt the recommendation of its own committee.

The bill which that committee reported was the product of thorough, conscientious work, based upon long and careful study and investigation of the subject; the disapproval and rejection of one of its most important and necessary features by a Republicar House, even in Committee of the Whole, was a grave disappointment to everybody who believed, as everybody was justified in beheving, that the policy of Congress in regard to the Navy had become settled. The bill did not recommend excessive appropriations. The new vessels which it proposed to authorize are, as was conclusively shown in the delate, becessary to any navy worthy of the name, even as a navy for defensive purposes. As Chairman Boutelle stated in the debate, in the four years of President Cleveland's administration the appropriations under the head of "Increase of the Navy amounted to \$25,112,300, an

THE COMING WEEK IN CONGRESS

Washington, April 13.-Under the terms of Mr. Hoar's notice, given last Friday, the senate was to be asked to sit Monday until the Montana election be asked to all Monday lined the decision of that case shall be disposed of, but the decision of that case will probably go over until Tuesday, as the senate is expected to adjourn to morrow upon the announcement of the death of Mr. Randall. Senator Hawley, at the first opportunity, will call up the World's Fair bill. He may get it before the Senate in the morning hour Tuesday, and if no debate should The next bill on the order of business is th McKinley Administrative Customs bill, but as the Appropriations Committee will have the District, Army and Pension bills ready for the consideration of the senate during the week, it is scarcely probable that the Customs bill will receive much, if any, attention. The Senate will also be asked by Mr. Hale to take up and dispose of the bill proposing a special enumeration of the Chinese residents by the census officials.

The death of Mr. Randall will, it is presumed, operate to postpone further debate in the House on the bill to establish a National "Zoo" in Washington, which was the order for to-morrow, until the next pistrict day. The Debate on the Naval Appropriation bill is the only enlivening feature in prospect for the week; otherwise the proceedings promise to be at a nursely routine character. Appropriations Committee will have the District, Army

THE RAPID TRANSIT BILL.

CRAFTY ATTEMPTS TO KILL IT.

THE MEASURE LIKELY TO COME BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY TO-NIGHT-REPUBLICAN ABSEN-TEES-THE EXCISE COMMITTEE'S

ATTITUDE - OTHER BILLS. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Albany, April 13 .- Senator Fassett's Rapid-Transit bill lay upon speaker Husted's desk, where it had been placed upon being brought from the senate on Fri day, but speaker Husted did not announce it, fearing that a successful attempt might be made to kill the bill at once. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of the measure could be made as soon as Speaker Husted announced "Message from the Senate" and the bill

killed. That some such action was contemplated was disclosed by the repeated inquiries of William F. sheehan, the Democratic leader, of Clerk Chickering as to whether or not there were any messages from the senate. Mr. Chickering evaded a reply to this injulity, by saying blandly; "If there are any, Mr. shechan, they are, as usual, upon the speaker's desk." Mr. Sheehan then prowled about in front of the desk with much of the same look on his face as that of a wolf outside of a sheepfold.

Speaker Husted saw what Mr. Sheehan was in-tending to do and did not announce the bill. Moreover, he sent word to Assemblyman Andras, Republican, to make a motion for the Assembly to adjourn The motion was adopted and the Assembly adjourned. It was fortunate that this was done. There were twenty-seven Republican absentees, and every Demo-erat but six of the fifty-seven in the Assembly was

What Republicans fear now is that Mr. Shoohan will make a similar motion to-morrow night to kill the bill when it is announced; taking advantage of the same Republican absenteeism, which is one of the vices of the present Assembly. Three Republicans are sick at their homes; Loder, of Monroe, Whipple, of Catis announced; taking advantage of the same Re abscince of three Republicans reduces the total vorting of the Republicans reduces the total vorting of the Republicans reduces the total vorting of the Republicans portion that the Republicans are seen as a second many and they not only how during the policy of the Republicans portion that the Republicans are seen as a second many and they not only how during the policy of the Republicans portion that the Republicans are seen as a second many and they not only how during the policy of the second that the Republicans of the total vorting the policy of the second that the Republicans of the total vorting the policy of the second that the Republicans of the total vorting to the policy of the second that the Republicans of the total vorting to the policy of the second that the Republicans of the total vorting to the policy of the second that the second th

whether it was inspired in the Executive Chamber of the Capital. Here it is:

The Republicans in the State Senate are playing exactly the same game with the Rapid Transit bill that they played with the Ballot bill. They know how decided the Governor is upon the question of home rule, and yet they insist upon a State Commission to superintend radironals in the single city of New-York. A proposal on the part of the Democrata to accept all the bill, provided the appointment of the Commissioners were left to the Mayor, was rejected by Mr. Fassett, showing that the appointment of the Commissioners were left to the Mayor, was rejected by Mr. Fassett, showing that the appointment of the Commissioners is considered by the Republican Senators more important than all the alleged good features which are said to characterize the measure. To pixs a

annoyances of business men and seeking some remedy for them. A few days ago ex-Congressman Charles R. Skinner, of Watertown, at present a resident of this city, received a letter on the subject from the Post-office Department, seeking his advice, because he was the father of the Special Delivery Law when a member of Congress, and it was owing to a determined sland be took in the Royan of Esperiousidity, on the less of the process of the General, in his letter to Mr. Skinner, said that to have been started by tramps, who built a bonfire the suggestion has frequently been made to the Department, and lately to the chairman of the Committee on postoffices and postronds of the House, that letters intended for special delivery shall have that privilege when bearing, not the distinctive special de-livery stamp, but ordinary stamps amounting to the necessary fee and postage, and so indersed by the senders as to indicate conspicuously that special de-

ivery is desired. Mr. Hazen asks for Mr. Skinner's opinion as to the expediency of changing the system to conform to these suggestions. Public Instruction of this State, in his reply, said that he felt it would be practicable and advisable to extend the service as suggested. After giving the ceasons for the adoption of a distinctive stamp, he

reasons for the adoption of a distinctive stamp, he adds:

"As the special delivery service manifestly takes care of itself, without expense to the Government, and is intended wholly as a convenience by those who make use of it, it matters little whether a special stamp is used, or whether the value of a special stamp is used, or whether the value of a special stamp is used, or whether the value of a special stamp is used, or whether the value of a special stamp is addition to the regular postage, provided the desired result is reached. The material point, however, should never be lost sight of, that a letter intended for special delivery should carry on its fore some distinctive feature. If the special delivery stamp be not used, additional stamps of a like value, to gether with a distinct indorsement night answer the purpose, and would oftentiones prove a vital convenience. This would enable banks, newspapers, and others who make frequent use of the service to provide a marking stamp which could be readily printed on an envelope, when the ordinary postage stamps were used instead of the special delivery stamp.
"It was never intended that the object of the service should be revenue, and I, therefore, believe that the price of the service should be reduced as repidly as practicable. I hope the day is not far distant when the special delivery stamp, with all the privileges which it carries, may be sold at five cents."

Syracuse, N. Y., April 13 (Special).—Julian S. Mur-ray, manager of "the Great All American Specialty and Novelty Company," which closed a week's engagement at Shakespeare Hall last night, left the town immediately after the performance, leaving the saliness of the actors and a \$62 board-bill at the Hotel Candee unpaid. Murray had \$400 when he left the city, all of which should have gone to the members of the

company. The eighteen members of the company are still at the Hotel Candee, but they are good actors in their line, and will be able to pay their way out of town. The company consists of Webster and Earry, Hifton, the twin-brothers Wems, Rawson, the Indiauchub expert; Harry Edwards and Daisy Kernell, William Cooper, Arthur Daiy and John A. Lynch, Maynard and Mendoza, "Billy" and Alice Payne, Dot Pulmann and the Connie sisters.

TO PROSECUTE INSURANCE BROKERS.

POLACIES IN THE NAME OF FRAUDULENT AND NON-EXISTENT COMPANIES COMMON

IN CHICAGO. Chicago, April 13 (Special).-In an article on the

wholesale insurance frauds that are practised on the

people of Illinois and other Western States by "wibicat" companies, "The Chicago Tribune" to-day says "Thirty live insurance companies doing an illegal business in this State have gone under in the last year; but, notwithstanding the fact that \$400,000 in placed risks became void, and 88,000 in premiums paid by policyholders was swallowed up, there are still thirty companies with insufficient capital to secure a tate license for writing policies in Illinois. The Contineats! Mutual Insurance Company, of Michigan City, falied not long ago, and many of its daily reports from agents in this and other States were purchased by persons interested in the prosecution under State laws of those who had placed the risks. The beauty of these reports, as a foundation for prosecu-tion, consists in the fact that, upon their backs are written the names of the other companies having risks upon the property insured. Many of these companies have no right to do business in these States, and as the agent has in each case signed the report action can agent has in each case signed the report action can be brought against him for writing policies in the an-authorized organizations. The fact that many of the companies which have gone out of business perforce were declared unsafe from time to time by standard insurance journals makes it a matter of surprise that so many solid business firms of Chicago should have placed their risks with them. The purchased reports show that some of the heaviest losers in premiums are men whose sagnetty is attested by accumulated mill-

men whose sagacity is attested by accumulated mill-

IT LOOKS BAD FOR SAMUEL SCHWARTZ-MANY

he took in the House of Representatives on the last, gangs of men were sent from here to endeavor to day that Congress was in session in the year when the act became a law that it was passed, are said to have been burned, and considerable live stock is supposed to have been lost. The fire is said

Trotting Association has been organized with subsurfhers to a purse fund of exa,000, and these officers have been chosen: President, L. J. Powers, vice president, Charles Fuller; secretary and treasurer. E. C. Robinson: managers, L. J. Powers, Charles Fuller, E. C. Robinson, A. E. Wildes, D. O. Gilmore, G. E. Frink and H. S. Dickinson. The association voted to offer special stakes of \$13,000-\$5,000 for trating, 2.22 class; \$5,000 for trating, 2.22 class; \$5,000 for pacing, 2.22 class.

CHECKING IMMIGRATION OF WORKMEN. From The Boston Journal.

From The Boston Journal.

There has been loud complaint on the part of American workmen in bricklaying and some other trades of a habit which foreigners have had of coming to this country in the spring, working through the summer and returning to their homes late in the notional spending in Europe the wages which they have earned here. This was felt to be inequitable and hyprions to American mechanics, and it was partly with a view to breaking up the practice that the Contract Labor law was framed. In New York, however, it is said that the practice is about as trouble-some as ever, but the bricklayers of Philadelphia love found an independent method of checking this borns monitration. English and Scotch bricklayers, who came in large numbers to this country in the spring, with an intention of remaining only through the summer, were usually members of British trades amions, the rules of which bound them to make application for admission to the union in America. Until two years are the fee for admission to the Philadelphia union, or Bricklayers' Protective Association, as it was called, was \$25, and the foreigners could pay it and their steerage passage and still go back with more money in their pockets than they could have earned had they remained at home. Recognizing the harmful influence of an influx of foreigners at the opening of every busy scason, crowding Americans out of employment, the association two years are increased its admission fee to \$100. So far as Philadelphia is concerned, this high tax has completely broken up the practice. Last year only five foreign bricklayers applied for admission to the Philadelphia union, and this year only two soight membership, both of the latter being men who intended to make their permanent residence in this country, it is somewhat singular that with the success of the Philadelphia plan before their eyes, the New York that the metropolis is overum every spring, to the prejudice of American workingmen, by foreigners, who, after gallering together what money they can, A complete schedule of fast trains to Baltimore and Washington is operated by the fersey Central, Reading, and B. and O. All trains run through, and are equipped with Pullman parlor and sleeping cars. Punctual service.

Right foot of Liberty-st.

MONEY FOR PENSIONS.

DEMOCRATS TO FIGHT PENSION LAWS.

THE PIRST GUN FIRED BY STONE, OF MISSOURI

where the person list grows—when the limit will be reached—the house committee on invalid pensions are hills to defraud the Government! Why, this and nothing more; He had read a veto of one hill by Grover Cleveland; he "had been looking up, during the past week, some of the cases," meant exactly four cases, one of the cases," meant exactly four cases, one of the cases, one of the cases, one and exactly four cases, one of the cases, one and exactly four cases, one of the cases, one and exactly four cases, one of the cases, one and exactly four cases, one of the cases, one and exactly four cases, one of the cases, one and exactly four cases, one of the cases, one and exactly four cases, one of the cases, one and exactly four cases, one of the cases, one and exactly four cases, one of the cases, one and exactly four cases, one of the cases, one and exactly four cases, one of the cases, one and exactly four cases, one of the cases, one and exactly four cases, one of the cases, one and exactly four cases, one of the cases, one of the cases, one and exactly four cases, one of the c to consider bills for the relief of pension claimants whose cases do not fall within the stope of the general laws, or who, on account of their inability to cure technical defects in their claims are obliged to appeal to Congress for a review of their cases on grou of equity. With the help of the eloquent Kilgore, of Texas, Mr. Stone succeeded in preventing the passage of any pension bills at last Friday night's sitting.

seven out of every ten-I believe I understate rather than overstate the fact—that seven out of every ten out of these private bills passed through this House reached Cape Canaveral about noon Thursday. As member from the HIId Pennsylvania District a great of these private bills passed through this floats and through Congress are not only outrages, but ontrages which amount in moral intent, if not in legal effect, to absolute larceny. I speak now of special legislation, which is one of the evil results growing out of the wide-pread public demoralization are not composed by one callie system of pension legislation. The proposed public demoralization is not considered by one callie system of pension legislation.

Mr. Stone, on that occasion, proudly sounded one of the Democratic keynotes of opposition to the claims of

disabled and destitute veterans of the Union when he

city, or want of legal attainments, legislative experience, or conscientiousness, will be likely to exhibit

PROPER INVERTIGE.

PROPER INVERT

More than the interior of the hyperdedise. The common terms of the properties of the

The first Democratic member of the committee is s. S. Yoder, of Ohio, who is forty nine years old, and a successful physician of long experience. Dr. Yoder emisted in the Union Army as a private soldier, and was mustered out at the end of the war with the rank of heatenant. Edward Lane, of Illinois, the second Democratic member of the committee, is forty eight vents old, a lawyer by profession, has practised law since 1805, and served one term as judge of an Itinois court. The third Democratic member is Isaac H. tioodnight, of Kentucky. He is forty one years old, and has practised his profession as a lawyer for sixteen years. He has been a member of the Kentucky Legis-lature. Charles H. Turner, of New York lature. Charles H. Turner, of New York, the fourth Democratic member, is also the youngest member of the committee, being only twenty nine years old. The ofth Democratic member is Clarke Lewis, who is fortynine years old, and a planter. Mr. Lewis served as a private soldier in the Confederate Army from 1861 to 1865. Augustus N. Martin, of Indiang, the sixth and last Democratic member of the committee, is fortythree years old, and has practised law since 1870. enlisted in the Union Army as a private soldier in July, 1863, at the age of sixteen, and served until he sical disability. Mr. Martin has been a member of the Indiana Legislature, in which he served on the Judiciary Committee. He was for four years reporter of the supreme Court of Indiana.

It thus appears that, of the fifteen men who combringing in and advocating bills seven-tenths of which involve "larceny," eight are lawyers, two of whom have been members of the judiciary of their respective states; one is a banker, two are manufacturers, one physician and surgeon—a fact which makes his cervices as a member of the committee peculiarly valuable; one is a planter, and one an ice dealer. Of the nine Republican members, five were soldiers in the Union Army; of the six Democratic members, two served in the Union Army, and one in the Confederate Army. All of these men, except one, had been intrusted by their neighbors and constituents with legislative and official responsibilities before they were promoted to peats in Congress, and all of them, with a single exception, are men of mature age and experience. More ver, they are property-owners and toxpayers, and over, they are properly waters and trapayers, and several of them contribute more annually to the support of the Government—including the payment of pensions—than some of the Representatives who oppose pensions, and call pension bills by the name of larceny," have contributed since they reached they age of manhood.

The committee can be safely trusted.

stone, who pranced into the arena on Friday night,

Ern. Stein's Tokay Wines.

Try them and judge of their value. Sold everywhere.
E. Q. Harard & Co. wholesale agents.

and raised the cry of "larceny," is forty-two years | SAMUEL J. RANDALL DEAD. old. He professes to be a lawyer, and for several years was presenting attorney of the buckwoods county in Missouri from which he halls. Upon what amount of study, investigation, information or knowledge did Mr. Stone lay the foundation of his sweeping charge that seven-tenths of the individual pension bills reported to the House by the fifteen

THE ETHEL'S CREW PROBABLY LOST.

WRECKAGE BEARING THE SHIP'S NAME PICKED UP NEAR CAPE CANAVERAL

from this port for Nassau, with an assorted cargo, has been wrecked near Cape Canaveral and the crew of

schooners.\*

It was learned here to night that five persons were on board the Ethel-Capitali William D. Garvin, two colored men, Dennis starr and John Glisson, the latter's wife, who went with him, and a colored boy called Charlle. Capitali Garvin was an old sator, and owner of several vessels in the Nassau and Vest India

4. When the recommendation worthy of note is that the warmest and the coldest days of the winter were found in March, for on the 12th of that month the thermometer reached 71 degrees, the maximum and minimum occurring within five days of each other The late winter distinguished itself also by giving to

The late winter distinguished it-cit also by giving us the warmest Christmas Day we ever had, the thermometer in the atternoon reaching 65 degrees.

"The fall of snow has been comparatively small. In November there was only one lenth of an inch. In December the total was 7.5-10 inches; in January there was no measurable quantity; in February there were 4 inches, but in March the fall was 21.5 inches, mixing 33.1 to inches for the whole winter.

"Of course, humidity has been in his old form under all conditions. His score reads as follows: November, 76 per cent: December, 78; January 70, February, 76, and March, 72 per cent. That, said the sergeant in closing, "Is briefly the general summary of rectings the most trying and disagreeable winter ever experienced in this country. Of course it is perhaps startely necessary for me to repeat what I have already said at great length—that the continuous minimum succession of storms in high lattingles, which attracted great volumes of warm, hirried air from the south and southwest."

Trenton, N. J., April 13 (Special).-The agitation

over the alleged violation of the Contract-Labor law at the State Prison has brought out the fact that under the law which is in force to day neither the prison authorities nor the contractors can be held to ac-countainlity for failure to brand goods manufactured in the institution. It would appear that the com-mittee from the labor organizations which had the law enacted was either derelict to its trust, or was hoodwinked by superior minds in the interest of the contractors. The history of the law bearing on this subject is this: In 1883 a law was passed, which required the principal keeper, the supervisor and the Board of Inspectors to see that all goods made in the prison were stamped with the words, "Manufactured n the New Jersey State Prison." Any neglect on the part of these officials to enforce the law was a misdemeanor, punishable by a sine of \$500 or two years'
imprisonment or both. That haw was all that could
be desired by even the most radical member of the
Trades Assembly, and it was enforced, too. But two
years later another law was passed, which repealed it.
No one, outside of those who were privy to its enactment, seemed to know anything about the repeal.
There was no fight in the Legislature over it, and no
excitement on the outside among the labor organizations. This law remained undisturbed for two years
exactly, so that in the laterim no prison made goodwere required to be stamped. In April, 1887, another
law was passed, which required the contractors to do
the stamping. The duty of the principal keeper, the
supervisor and the prison-inspectors was simply to see
that the conditions of the law were inserted in the
contracts.

Chicago. April 13 (Special).—The Alton Company changed the grade of its road through the village of Foarl, in Pike County, and in consequence about thirty residents have brought damage suits against the company aggregating \$100,000. SUITS BECAUSE OF A CHANGE OF GRADE.

Centinued from First Page. Buildings; in his second he served on three, all important committees-Eanking and Currency, Re-trenchment and Expenditures in the State Department, and in his third he held his place in each of these three and was also honored as a representative of his party on the special committee on the assassination of President Lincoln.

On the 25th of May, 1862, Governor Curtin ordered Major-General Patterson to muster the military force under his command to muster teet the capital of the country. Mr. Randall proceeded at once with his troop to Harrisburg and on to Gettys-burg, and as cornet commanded the troop during the War and down to 1866. While at Columbia he was appointed Provost Marshal, and under his orders strict nilitary rule was established and the sale of intoxicating liquors was prohibited. When the emergency passed, the cornet took his seat in Congress (December 7, 1863).

The Democrats were in a minority in those days, and all that Mr. Randall quild do was to make his mark as an efficient committeeman. It was not until the minority grew strong enough to have confidence in itself that he made a profound impression upon the House as a ready debater, an expert in parliamentary practice and a fighter who fought until he was whipped and then snapped his fingers in the face of defeat. In February, 186s, he attracted the attention of the country by an argument against the impeachment of President Johnson, and by his outspoken utterances in behalf of the destitute people South and of Government aid to them. In the XLIst Congress he was a member of the Committee on Elections and of the joint Committee Retrenchment. His next advance was in the XLII4 Jacksonville, Fla., April 13.-The schooner Ethel, Congress, when his parliamentary skill brought him forward as a member of the Committee on Rules, the other members being Speaker

mentary tactics, ready strategy and invincible pluck against the Republican majority, with all the machinery of the House at its back. It was a magnificent ex-hibition of filibustering. In the end his apparently forlorn hope was victorious, and Randall was by common consent the hero of the contest. once and thenceforward Samuel J. Randail occupied a prominent place in the eyes of the Nation, and when the House of Representatives in the next Congress was organized by the Democrats almost everybody looked to see him carry off the great prize of the Speakership. The south and West, however, combined to elect Michael

Kerr, of Indiana, to that office; but Mr. Randali was made chairman of Committee on Appropriations. This was in committee on Appropriate and the following summer, and when Congress met again in December, 1876, Mr. Randall was easily elegted, his chief rival being Mr. S. S. Cox, of New-York. Besides filling out Mr. Kerr's uncompleted term, Mr. Randall served four more years as speaker, from March 4, 1877, to March 3, 1881. Then there was a Republican House. At speaker he was cool and determined, and presided

Speaker he was cool and determined, and presided with dignity and ability.

Mr. Randall had been so strongly identified with the protective policy in Congress that the free-trade element millied about another man, John G. Carlish, and elected him instead, when makin (March 4, 1883) the Democrats estale into control. He was punished still further for his levality to his economic creed by being denied the leadership of the House as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, to which he would naturally have been appointed in 1885. His name had long stood at the head of the Democrats on that committee. Mr. Morrison, of Hilnoss, was given that place instead, and Mr. Randall was dropped from the committee altogether, but he was made chairman of the very important Committee of Appropriations, of which he was long a useful member. He retained this position until the Republicans secured control of the House. He was re-elected to the Lth and List Congresses. He was frequently mentioned for the nomination for President between 1876 and 1884, and had considerable support, but his tariff views were fatal to his success before Democratic conventions.

For several years past Mr. Randall's health has

FLAMES IN A DETROIT HOTEL.

Detroit, Mich., April 13.—The fourth and fifth floors of the Hotel Plankinton and the lower floors floors of the Hotel Plankinton and the lower floors of the hotel were seriously damaged by fire and water, this evening. At 8 o'clock a chambermaid rushed from her room on the fourth floor of the hotel enveloped in flames. It is supposed she overfurned a lamp. She was seriously but not fatally burned. The flames quickly spread to the fifth floor and through the halls of the fourth, completely burning that part of the building before they were get under control. The flames also descended the elevator shaft to the office and lower floors, but were extinguished before doing great damage. The damage by water where the flames did not reach is heavy. Loss on the hotel furnishings is put at \$50,000, insurance \$10,000; loss on building, \$75,000; insurance, \$50,000.

---IN FAVOR OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION. IN FAVOR OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.
Washington, April 13.—The General Welfare Committee of the Pan American Conference has submitted a report recommending that all disputes of American Republics with European nations be settled by arbitration. The Committee in Customs Regulations has submitted a report recommending the establishment of an international bureau in this city moder the direction of a superintegedent at an annual salary of \$5,000. This bureau shall issue a "buffetin," which shall contain information with tespect to customs, farits, official shipping regulations, quotations from commercial and parcel post treaties between any of the American republics and statistics of commerce.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST TILL 8 P.M. MONDAY. Washington, April 13. For New England, fair, followed by increasing choudiness and light local showers in Massa-husetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut; cooler; easterly

winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness and light local showers Monday night; slightly cooler; variable winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, rain ; cooler.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



Tribune Office, April 14, 1 a. m.-Fair weather prevailed yesterday until late in the day, when there were